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thievish dog in these terms: He is a poor ignorant brute. [*Pardonne, il ne sait pas jouer de la lyre*]. Pardon *me* [says Mr. M.], he cannot play on the lyre. The remark is comic and profound." The translation, if not profound, is at least comic. Mr. M. tells us in his preface that he was induced to undertake his task by the noble incentive of a "love for the Greek language and literature." Who can doubt the genuineness of this motive after reading this passage? "Thus bold pleaders, in order to impose upon the tribunals of judges and readers, often to yield the floor to their adversary. 'Let him speak of my *water-drinking*. I consent to it.'" A love for Greek that can extract proof of the sobriety of Demosthenes from *δειξάτω ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ ὕδατι* (de Cor. § 139), borders upon the sublime.

M. L. D'OÖGE.

Zakonishe Grammatik von Dr. MICH. DEFFNER. Erste Hälfte [Phonology]. Berlin: Weidman, 1881. Pp. 176.

Villoison in a note to his Prolegomena to the Iliad referred to the investigation which he had made into this most noteworthy of all modern Greek dialects, and said that he had prepared a grammar and dictionary of it. These were never published, and it is uncertain whether they are among the author's papers in the National Library at Paris. It would be interesting to have them, and thus be able to check the changes which have taken place in the language during the present century.

The first published systematic treatment of the dialect was by Thiersch, in a paper read before the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, in November, 1832, and published in 1835. His opportunities for studying the language had been comparatively meagre. His only visit to Tsaconia (see his Life, II 177, 271) seems to have been on a ten days' trip from Nauplia through Peloponnesus. This trip was made with a political errand, and when he was greatly disturbed by the political uncertainty occasioned by the lack of directions from the Bavarian government after the election of the new king, Otho. His work called the attention of scholars to the peculiarities of the language, but in itself was defective. He had no predecessors whose work might be suggestive even in their mistakes, and had no opportunity to verify the correctness of his information. He hardly touched upon phonology, and considered forms and words which are found elsewhere in Greece to be Tsaconian peculiarities.

In 1846, Oeconomus, a Tsaconian priest, published a grammar of the language with a specimen of the dialect and a dialogue in 360 verses, with a vocabulary. This, as might be expected, is more valuable in its vocabulary than in its treatment of the sounds and forms. Of this book a second edition has been published.

In 1866, Deville, a student of the French School at Athens, published a thesis on the Tsaconian dialect in three parts. The first gives a vocabulary of 374 words with a discussion of their etymology. The second part is devoted to phonology, and the third to inflection. An Appendix gives four pages of specimens of the language. He calls the work of his predecessors

"indefinite, incomplete, and self-contradictory." Deville's work was reviewed by Kind in the *Göttinger Gelehrte Anzeigen* for 1868, and by Comparetti in Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, Vol. XVIII. It is to be regretted that Comparetti's article was not accessible to Deffner, although they agree in correcting some of Deville's errors. Comparetti makes an interesting suggestion with regard to the palatal-sibilant ʃ sound, which is so common in the Tsaconian dialect. He thinks it quite possible that it may have existed in some of the dialects of ancient Greece. He is not satisfied with Christ's disposal of the Pindaric fragment on *San*.

Based upon the works previously mentioned is the treatise of Moriz Schmidt in Curtius's *Studien*, Vol. III, which was characterized by Professor Sophocles as a *ματαιοπονία*. It rested on a weak foundation.

Dr. Deffner approaches the work far better equipped than any of his predecessors. For thirteen years he has given himself heartily to the study of the modern Greek language, after a thorough course of linguistic training in Germany, under Curtius and Christ. He was thrown much with modern Greek *commilitones* in the Universities of Munich and Leipzig, and the dissertation with which he took his degree at Leipzig in 1871 was on the sounds of the modern Greek language. It was published (*Neograeca*) in Curtius's *Studien*, Vol. IV. For more than ten years he has been connected with the University of Athens. In 1874, assisted by a grant from the Berlin Academy of Sciences, he visited Peloponnesus to study the dialects, and made the important discovery that the oft-repeated statement concerning the number and variety of the dialects of Peloponnesus is false. He found no dialect distinguished from the universally spoken language but this Tsaconian. Concerning this he made two reports to the Berlin Academy which appeared in their *Bericht* for 1875, and which for the most part have been incorporated into this grammar. To Deffner's work on this dialect in his *Archiv* this Journal has already referred (Vol. II, No. 7, pp. 366-7).

Not only has Deffner had the immense advantage of a scientific and idiomatic knowledge of the Greek language, modern and ancient, and acquaintance with the best linguistic methods, but he has enjoyed the benefit of the previous works on this dialect, which gave him suggestions and supplied him with material which he could verify or correct during his visit of four months to the district. This will undoubtedly bear good fruit in the latter part of the grammar. At present, we have only the phonology to compare with the other works on the subject.

It must be recognized as an advance that he has adopted a linguistic or phonetic alphabet. The language has thirty simple consonant sounds, being surpassed in the number of native consonant sounds in actual use only by the Hindustani and Sanscrit. To avoid a barbarous appearance, Deville, as well as Thiersch, contented himself with the Greek alphabet. The sixteen consonant-signs were overworked, and this inexactness was the source of errors in forming rules; to say nothing of the inconvenience of notes added to remind us that $\tau\rho=\text{tch}$, $\rho\alpha=\text{cha}$, $\sigma\kappa\alpha=\text{cha}$, $\kappa\kappa\iota\upsilon\nu=\sigma\tau\nu$, which are found constantly in Deville.

Deffner uses in his grammar the alphabet which he prepared for his *Neograeca* from the works of Lepsius, Brücke, and Rumpelt, with the addition of some diacritical marks. This is based upon the Roman alphabet with γ , χ , δ (*th*-sonant as in *this*), ϑ (*th* surd as in *think*). *Th* and *ch* he reserves for the true aspirated consonants (as in *hot-house*, &c.), which had been neglected by former observers. It would, perhaps, have been as well if he had taken the Greek alphabet as his basis.

Deffner compares the motley character of the language at present to the dress of the women of the country. The old women wear a long home-made garment of black wool; the women of middle life wear a dress of the same style, but of red color, while the young ladies have their dresses made at Athens by a Parisian dressmaker. So in the language we find words and forms of a high antiquity side by side with others which have been introduced recently, through the schools and intercourse with the other Greeks. The language is constantly changing. Thus most substantives have now but one case for the singular and one for the plural. The old people preserve the genitive case of some words, and occasionally an accusative. We wonder that anything has been preserved from the classical period until we learn or recall the topography of the district. These mountain villages on the east coast of Peloponnesus between Nauplia and Cape Malea are so shut in by the sea and the hills that they have rarely suffered from invasion, and served as a place of refuge for the Greeks who were driven from more accessible regions by the Slavs and Albanians.

Many Laconian glosses of Hesychius illustrate or are illustrated by this dialect. Other glosses where the dialect is not named are shown to be Laconian. Our knowledge of the Doric dialect of Sparta receives a valuable supplement. The illustrations are given carefully by Deffner, who notes, as had his predecessors, the difference of the dialects of the towns Lenîdhi (Λεωνίδιον) and Castanitsa (so named from the chestnut woods near it).

Touching the accent, it is interesting to note that as the Dorians said ἀνθρῶπος but ἀνθρώποι, so the Tsaconians say ἀνθροπο, ἀνθρόπι, and ἀμβελε (ἀμπελος), ambéle.

The digamma is retained with the pronunciation of *v* in a few words. Initial *F* is retained with this pronunciation only in *vanne*(*Φαρνίον*). *a* is retained in stem and endings (but a critic in the '*Ἀθήναιον*' thinks Deffner goes too far in this). *v* is retained in many words as *ἀήγυρα*, *ἀγκυρα*, *ἀρυήγα*, *λάρυγξ*. *η* preserves its primitive sound in *sidere*, *σίδηρος*, &c. In nine words initial *s* corresponds to the ancient Greek ϑ , as *sèri θέρος* ('harvest-time,' not 'summer'). This reminds us at once of the Laconian peculiarity as we learn it from inscriptions, Alcman, Aristophanes, etc. But for Laconian *σάλασσα*, the Tsaconian has *ῥάσσα*; for *σίος* or *σίωρ*, it has *θεό*. Deffner's explanation or theory is that in Greece generally at the time of Aristophanes, ϑ was a true aspirate, but the Lacedaemonians had begun to pronounce it like our *th* in *think*. Since there was no characteristic sign for this sound it was expressed approximately by *ς*.

Σ was dropped between two vowels; cf. *Μῶά · Μοῦσα*. It was also put out of the way by rhotacismus at the end of a word (and this is retained in

Tsaconian where the following word begins with a vowel), and by assimilation. This assimilation is such as Hesychius notices in his gloss ἀκκόρ· ἄσκος· Δάκωνες. From the Tsaconian form we can often infer a Laconian assimilation which has not been recorded.

In his chapter on Vocalism, Deffner treats of the ι (ē) sound, and shows by calculation that this is not the most frequent vowel sound in the Tsaconian and Modern Greek (as spoken by the people, not the artificial imitation of the ancient language which has been adopted in the schools and by the higher classes of society); α and ε are more frequent.

The etymology of the name Τζάκωνες remains a puzzle. Oeconomus and Mullach urged its derivation from Κάκωνες. This has been generally rejected. Deville derives Τζακωνία from τραχόνιν, which is found in an old chronicle in the sense of 'steep,' an adjective which would be applicable to the country. This is rejected by Kind, who brings forward four words in which, as he thinks, initial Τζ in modern Greek corresponds to λ in ancient Greek. But one of these, τζάρουκις· λάρυγγις has the form ἄρουγγα in Tsaconian. Deffner, in the Berlin Academy Bericht, rejects Deville's etymology, since in Tsaconian Τζ cannot come from τρ, and proposes τ(ὸν)ς Λάκωνας (then the λ is dropped as often in Tsaconian), comparing Stamboul (ἴς τῆν πῶλαν) and Stanchio (ἴς τῆν Χίον). Of this, perhaps wisely, he says nothing in his grammar.

Dr. Deffner's enthusiasm for his subject is manifest in every chapter. Many of his combinations and derivations are bold, and we are not ready to follow him everywhere, but in the main his method is scientific; his work of registering sounds seems accurate, as his care is manifest; and his results are valuable. We hope that his advertisement, that supplements and corrections will appear speedily in his *Archiv*, does not mean that the grammar is not to be completed soon.

He advertises also, as to be ready about May 1st, a book in the modern Greek language on Tsaconia, a description of the country and its history, and the life and customs of the people. The volume will be in quarto form, 350 pages, with more than 125 woodcuts. The subscription price is 20 drachmae, bound and post free; later the price is to be raised to 30 drachmae.

T. D. S.

P. Ovidii Nasonis Ibis. Ex novis codicibus edidit, scholia vetera, commentarium cum Prolegomenis, Appendice, Indice addidit R. ELLIS. Oxonii: E Typographeo Clarendoniano. MDCCCLXXXI.

Mr. Ellis, in his preface, gives an account of the accident which led to this edition of the Ibis. While exploring the Bodleian after the completion of his monumental edition of Catullus, he stumbled on a rare book, the *Repertorium Vocabulorum Exquisitorum*, composed in the year 1273, by Conrad de Mure, of Zurich, and printed in the XVth century by a certain Bertoldus, of Bâle. This book he found to contain an alphabetical list of names occurring in Greek and Roman myths, with the stories themselves,

2. On Fr. 86, Mr. Ellis thinks καὶ *τᾰπρόσικτα tautologous. I would reply that the distinction between 'the untrodden' and 'the unattainable' is sufficient for a poetical climax, and that although such pleonastic antitheses as πρὸς τε τᾰβάτα καὶ πρὸς βέβηλα certainly occur, it would be strange to find the feeble and superfluous καὶ πρὸς βέβηλα at the beginning of an iambic line.

3. On Fr. 221, in advancing his own learned suggestion, Mr. Ellis passes over my conjectural emendation of l. 3, στέρημ' ἀνίας ἡδὺν κοίμησίς τ' ᾄσης, perhaps as too 'bold.'

I will only add that many of Mr. Ellis's remarks are well worthy of mature consideration; and I have no intention of dismissing them in these few hasty lines.

LEWIS CAMPBELL.

MR. ELLIS ON THE FRAGMENTS OF SOPHOCLES.

Sir :—I have had a note from Professor Tyrrell of Dublin, in which he tells me that he has made the same emendation, Eur. fr. 1008 [Am. Jour. of Phil. Vol. II, p. 423], in *Hermathena* for 1875, p. 289, οἶ' for οἱ. I shall be much obliged if you would mention this in your next number.

ROBINSON ELLIS.

Trinity College, Oxford, April 30, 1882.

ERRATUM.

P. 83, l. 8 from top, for "often" read "offer."